



MUNSON & McNAMARA.

Today! Today! Today!
Sale of Muslin Underwear
AT 25 CENTS.

Compare our Muslin Underwear—the way it is made, with Felled Seams—and the quality of the muslin: fine and soft.

10 Dozen Chemise,

Made of good, fine muslin and trimmed with Hamburg and cluster of tucks, 25 cents.

10 Dozen Drawers,

Made of fine Muslin, with wide hem and fine, narrow tucks, 25 cts

10 Dozen Corset Covers,

Unlaundried, made of fine Cambric and trimmed with fine Hamburg, 25 cents.

10 Dozen Chemise,

Made of fine Muslin, trimmed with fine Hamburg and cluster of tucks, 25 cents.

10 Dozen Drawers,

Made of fine Muslin, with wide hem and fine, narrow tucks, 25 cts.

10 Dozen Corset Covers,

Unlaundried, made of Lonsdale cambric and trimmed with narrow fine Hamburg, 25 cents.

New Goods Just Opened.
ELEGANT : PLAIN : AND : STRIPED : PLUSHES.

New Stripe Velvet,
New Dress Goods.

Our Great Dry Goods Sale
Continues All Over Our House.

Everything is being rushed off as fast as possible to make room for the New Goods that are daily arriving for the Grand Opening of the New Part of our store.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.
Main Street.

WELL! WELL! WELL!
Crowded, Jammed, Crashed,

On the occasion of our Grand Opening. It is over and we are now prepared to show the public a first-class stock of

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

They all say the same thing, but we will give a few prices below as pointers, and trust that the public will be benefited by it.

Men's All Wool Worsted Suits for \$10,
Sold anywhere for \$12.50 to \$15.00, Frock or Sack.

Men's All Wool Cassimer Suits for \$8.00,
Sold anywhere for \$12.50.

Men's Working Suits, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00

Boys from ages 13 to 17, \$3, \$4 and \$5.

School Suits, age 9 to 12, \$3, 3.50 3.75.

Children's Suits for School \$1.00 to \$3.50.

Children's Suits for School \$1.00 to \$3.50.

We could fill a newspaper with prices that would astonish the oldest inhabitant, but we ask you to call and see for yourself.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

And no discriminations made between anyone. A boy can buy as cheap as a man, and we will find it no trouble to show you goods. An early call is requested, by your obedient servant.

GOLDEN EAGLE,

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS.

Corner Douglas and Lawrence Avenues.

LAND OF THE LEAL.

Unbounded Enthusiasm Prevailed Throughout Yesterday's Meeting

Of the Irish National League Of America at Chicago.

A Strong and Logical Appeal of Representative Redmond in Behalf Of Oppressed Ireland.

Ring Resolution Expressive of Sympathy for and Encouragement to Parnell and

Compatriots—Permanent Organization Of the Meeting—Election of Officers of the League.

THE SONS OF ERIN.

Proceedings in Extensio of the Meeting of the Irish National League.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Irish National League was called to order at 10:30. The committee on permanent organization reported arrangements and their report was adopted.

Mr. Teeling created a sensation by reading a telegram from Dublin signed by Charles McCarthy urging the convention in effect to endorse any means for making Ireland free. Mr. Daniels said Mr. Teeling did not speak for the League or the people of Ireland. Great confusion followed.

When quiet was restored the following platform was presented:

We, the delegates to the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principles of freedom, and the right of a people to frame their own laws—a right which lays at the foundation of all true governments, and which has been advantageously extended to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, do hereby resolve,

First—We express our heartfelt and most unqualified approval of a national self-government for Ireland.

Second—We heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English house of commons and have now our entire confidence in their wisdom and ability to achieve home rule in Ireland.

Resolved, We express our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great efforts in our behalf, and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch and Welsh members of the League for their generous support of the cause of Ireland.

Resolved, That this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of self-government in Ireland.

Resolved, That we record our sense of the remarkable forbearance and self-restraint exercised by our people in Ireland in the face of the rule and dishonesty of the system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rack-renting landlords and in view of the license, endorsement, and support given to lawlessness in northern Ireland by partition officials; and we commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own way.

Resolved, That the following cablegram be forwarded in the name of the chairman of the convention to the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell:

The delegates to the Irish National League convention of America send greetings from our body, which embraces representatives citizens from every state and territory in the Union and Canada, and assure you of their cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE C. BALTZ, Chairman.

Colonel Atkinson of Detroit, one of the members of the committee on resolutions, explained on behalf of the committee, considering the declaration contained in the draft, that the committee, while discussing them fully, adopted them unanimously.

Mr. Finnerty moved the resolutions be adopted section by section.

[Cries of No! No!]

Alexander Sullivan made an eloquent address and evoked wild cheers.

Mr. Devoy, of New York, said many of the New York delegates have come with as many resolutions as those from Illinois but he desired peace and harmony and wanted them endorsed as a whole.

Mr. Davitt suggested in a spirit of harmony that the resolutions should once again be read and then be adopted unanimously.

Mr. Finnerty withdrew his motion.

The resolutions were then adopted by the convention rising, followed by frantic cheering.

The chairman then introduced Mr. Redmond, who spoke as follows:

THE DUTY WHICH DEVOTES UPON MY COLLEAGUES AND MYSELF OF REPRESENTING THE IRISH NATION AT HOME AT THIS GREAT GATHERING OF THE IRISH NATION ABROAD, IS ONE IN WHICH HONOR IS GENERAL AND THE RESPONSIBILITY HEAVY. Perhaps the greatest glory of our nation is found in the fact of our people, driven by misfortune and misrule from the land of their fathers, and coming to this land, rude and ignorant and poor; yet, though poor, have been able to bear an honorable part in building up the fortunes of America and to give to the world the undeniable proof that in addition to their qualities of fidelity and honesty Irishmen, under a free constitution, can be the worthy sons and good citizens of their adopted country. The Irish people in this country no less as American citizens than as Irish nationalists, have arrested the attention and commended the admiration of the world. The assembly of this day is proof of the devotion to the great cause, perhaps unparalleled in history. The country's hardships, oppressions and miseries which drove you or your fathers from Ireland, welded your hearts to Ireland's cause by the which neither prosperity, nor distance, nor time can destroy nor weaken. The principle underlying the movement of this convention is the serious recognition of the nationality of Ireland. We are working not simply for the removal of grievances and the amelioration of the material condition of our people. Nothing I think is plainer than if Ireland had in the past abandoned this principle, she could have easily bartered her national rights to England and in return obtained a certain amount of prosperity. But Ireland has preferred rage and vermin to the spirit of liberty and favors won by national dishonor.

The duty which devotes upon my colleagues and myself of representing the Irish nation at home at this great gathering of the Irish nation abroad, is one in which honor is general and the responsibility heavy. Perhaps the greatest glory of our nation is found in the fact of our people, driven by misfortune and misrule from the land of their fathers, and coming to this land, rude and ignorant and poor; yet, though poor, have been able to bear an honorable part in building up the fortunes of America and to give to the world the undeniable proof that in addition to their qualities of fidelity and honesty Irishmen, under a free constitution, can be the worthy sons and good citizens of their adopted country. The Irish people in this country no less as American citizens than as Irish nationalists, have arrested the attention and commended the admiration of the world. The assembly of this day is proof of the devotion to the great cause, perhaps unparalleled in history. The country's hardships, oppressions and miseries which drove you or your fathers from Ireland, welded your hearts to Ireland's cause by the which neither prosperity, nor distance, nor time can destroy nor weaken. The principle underlying the movement of this convention is the serious recognition of the nationality of Ireland. We are working not simply for the removal of grievances and the amelioration of the material condition of our people. Nothing I think is plainer than if Ireland had in the past abandoned this principle, she could have easily bartered her national rights to England and in return obtained a certain amount of prosperity. But Ireland has preferred rage and vermin to the spirit of liberty and favors won by national dishonor.

The report of the committee on finance was then read. It highly commended Mr. Dr. O'Reilly on his more than faithful and satisfactory discharge of duties as treasurer of the League. The report showed that \$320,283.53 had been collected in the last two years. The report mentioned the exact sum to a cent that had been remitted to Parnell. Only \$5,000 of the entire sum were still in the hands of the treasurer. Rev. Father O'Reilly was then thanked by the convention.

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This is the principle embodied in the Irish movement for the past seven centuries. A sentiment honorable to England and Ireland alike as we believe, was offered to us by Mr. Gladstone and quite apart from increased the strength which Mr. Gladstone proposed, even though temporarily defeated, has given strength to our cause. We have, I think, reason to rejoice at the opportunity which they afforded our suffering and exasperated people to show the magnanimity of their natures and unalloyed purity of their love of liberty. What a spectacle Ireland afforded to the world when, at last, a great Englishman, noble, bold enough and wise enough to do justice to her character. Ages of heartless oppression and bitter wrong; hundreds of thousands of martyrs to Irish freedom; ages of stupid religious persecutions, of depopulation and state created famine, never ending and ruthless calamity, in that one moment were forgotten and the feeling of peremptory in the heart of the Irish race was gratitude to the aged statesman who simply proposed to do justice, and anxiety for the "blessed oblivion of the past." Who, in the face of the reception given the bill of Mr. Gladstone, crumpled and deformed as it was by humiliating safeguards and unnecessary limitations, will dare to say that the principle of our movement is merely a case of hatred of England.

Continuing the speaker said: Once again, the policy of conciliation has been cast aside by England. The English viceroy who settled the policy of liberty and who, for the first time since 1783 was greeted with acclamations by the populace in Dublin, left our shores, and in his place has come one bearing the hated name of Castle Rough. Once again all thoughts of amity toward the English have vanished from the minds of Irishmen, and today we are once more face to face with our hereditary foes. The sunshine of hope has once more shone upon our land, but we have a right to call upon the world to remember how bravely and peacefully we have stood during the brief sunshine of the past few months. Our duty at this moment is clear. We have given England a most convincing proof that on receipt of liberty we can be trusted. I assure her today that the government of Ireland by England is an impossibility and I believe it our duty to make it so. We are not a people to tamely submit to the yoke which once again placed on our necks, would be unworthy of the blood which we have inherited from our fathers who preferred poverty to dishonor and death to national slavery. The national movement is in the hands of a man who can be both as well as cautious, and I claim the confidence and support of the Irish in America, not only because they are animated by the same principles as we are, but because our movement at home is conducted on a wise and honest policy.

In another portion of the address he said: "The tenant farmers of Ireland played a part too little known and appreciated here. They submitted to untold suffering and exertions in patience and silence, led by one word or act they would embarras their leaders in parliament, or cause a concession of Home Rule. The landlords, Ireland noted, but totally misunderstood, the meaning of the change of attitude and patriot sentiment, and the cowardly brigade were once more set to work."

Still the Irish suffered in silence and Gladstone prepared a last bill which have brought out the landlords' extravagantly high prices. But the peasants were ready when coupled with home rule to pay exorbitant prices for their national freedom. But I believe forbearance on their part is now done. The sands have run through the hour glass and the time has come when the landlords must revive if not wiped out of existence while they are waiting for home rule.

The memory of this day will remain while memory lasts. Your wisdom will guide our policy; your courage will inspire our hearts; and your magnanimous understanding our conduct. You have good reason to be proud of this day. You are in truth engaged in a noble and sacred work, nothing less than championing the weak against the strong, the helpless against the powerful. You long since earned for yourselves and your adopted country the respect of the world. Rest assured that when victory sits upon our cause and freedom is again enthroned in Ireland will rise forward for the good of the poor and oppressed. The God of justice and mercy will also increase your prosperity and watch eternal your lives.

I like yesterday's afternoon session of the convention, today's was slow in assembling. It was not until after 3 p. m. that Judge Fitzgerald arrived and called the delegates to order. The galleries had been crowded long before that time, handsomely dressed ladies being present in great numbers.

At 3:45 p. m. Judge Fitzgerald began with his gavel and Secretary Sutton, began to read the minutes of yesterday's proceedings. During the reading, Mr. Parnell entered and was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause.

The report of the committee on credentials was then read and the statement made that the report had already been endorsed by Messrs. Davitt, Redmond and Deasy. At the outset the report defined the objects of the League.

A delegate from Rochester, N. Y., called to the attention of the assembly the League to boycott articles of English manufacture. He moved that the clause be expunged from the report.

Mr. Brennan, of Iowa, said: Let the delegates go back to Ireland and say to the English people: Not a pound of your goods or a part of your goods will we buy until the relations of Ireland and England be changed.

Mr. Lynch of Quebecarose to second the gentleman from Iowa. He approved the section though living under the British flag. He said it should be understood that this convention does not commit itself on either side of one of the greatest questions in American politics.

Amid an uproar the previous question was ordered. The question was then put and the section remained. There was practically no opposition.

The section of enthusiasm ensued that had for its object the verbal assault on the British flag, shouted and waved handkerchiefs, and it seemed the excitement was never to cease. The section which had occasioned so much excitement was as follows:

Section 5. To hurt the enemy where he will feel most by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and to use all lawful means to discourage tradesmen from keeping English goods on sale.

Rev. Dr. G. W. Pepper, of the Methodist clergy, then addressed the convention and said after trying every method Parnell should send a message: "Come and help us. Send the reverend speaker. I want to see that of God there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States."

The report of the committee on finance was then read. It highly commended Mr. Dr. O'Reilly on his more than faithful and satisfactory discharge of duties as treasurer of the League. The report showed that \$320,283.53 had been collected in the last two years. The report mentioned the exact sum to a cent that had been remitted to Parnell. Only \$5,000 of the entire sum were still in the hands of the treasurer. Rev. Father O'Reilly was then thanked by the convention.

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QUIVERING BALANCES.

The Argument Finally Closed In The Great Anarchist Trial

And the Jury Charged by the Court, the Charge Being

A Resume of the Salient Points in The Testimony and a Recital Of the Law

Bearing Upon the Case as Made Out In the Indictments—A Full and Fair Exposure.

The Jury Retire for Deliberation but No Verdict Reported at 10 O'Clock Last Night.

THE END AT LAST.

The Argument in the Anarchist Trial Concluded and the Jury Instructed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—It was well understood that the proceedings in the criminal court, so far as counsel in the case was concerned, would close today and as result there was an extraordinary crowd. Early in his address state's attorney Grinnell said: "For a few days after the Haymarket riot, for a whole week as it is plain from the testimony in this case, and from Capt. Schack, there was not the least particle of knowledge or suspicion, great as had been the crime committed. The magnificent efforts of Schack, without my personal knowledge at the time, got the leading string which led up the conspiracy when it was for the first time we knew of Schack, or that we knew or suspected a conspiracy existed at all. When we had spies under arrest I confess to you then and after it was developed that a conspiracy existed."

I did not suppose that a man living in our community would enter into a conspiracy so heinous and damnable as the proof showed and our investigation subsequently showed he had entered into, and therefore, notwithstanding those statements to us that he was not identical."

Mr. Grinnell concluded by saying the jury had the power to exact the lives of some of the prisoners, to others they might give a term of years in the penitentiary, and some might be acquitted. He would not ask the jury to take the life of Oscar Neebe; the proof was not sufficient to convict Neebe; but some of them, Spies, Fischer, Parsons and Schwab, ought to have the extreme penalty administered to them.

The anarchists were deadly pale while Mr. Grinnell with tremendous earnestness, and pointing his hand to the prisoners, said: "Personally I have not a word to say against these men; but the law demands that they be punished. They have violated the law, and you, gentlemen of the jury, stand between the living and the dead. Do your duty. Do not disguise. If you think some of them do not deserve the death penalty, give them a life sentence; but do not disguise."

Mr. Grinnell's voice was broken. He said: "Gentlemen, this is not a pleasant task for me, but it is my duty and yours. The closing words of the state's attorney were listened to with rapt attention. The great crowd was still as death, not a whisper or rustle broke the stillness. The anarchists sat upright in their seats. On the faces of all were set hard lines showing the intense anxiety of their minds."

At 2 o'clock Judge Gurney instructed the jury. He gave the usual definitions of murder and its punishment. The jury must not go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts, nor must they entertain merely conjectural doubts. To justify an acquittal the doubt must be reasonable. An acquiescence, the court defined, is one who, being present, aided or encouraged it and such acquiescence should be considered as a principal and be punished accordingly. Such acquiescence, within or without the state, may be indicted and convicted before, after or at the same time as the principal, whether the principal is convicted or amenable to justice or not. If defendants threw the bomb then defendants were in conspiracy and guilty of murder. If it was an anarchist conspiracy and defendants were parties to it, then they are guilty of murder, though the date of the culmination of the conspiracy is not fixed.

The defendants should be acquitted unless the jury were constrained to find them guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If a reasonable doubt was raised as to the guilt of the accused on evidence or by the argument of counsel, or by any hypothesis consistent with the evidence, that doubt was decisive in favor of the prisoners' acquittal. A verdict of not guilty meant only that the guilt of the accused had not been demonstrated in the precise form charged by law. Evidence to convict must be beyond any reasonable doubt consistent with any hypothesis of innocence. No jury should convict a citizen of crime on mere suspicion, or simply because of a preponderance of evidence, but upon being convinced of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The law imposed upon the prosecution the burden of proving that the defendants were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and unless that had been done the jury should find them not guilty. The indictment in the case was mere accusation and was not evidence of defendants' guilt, and must not at all influence the verdict.

The principles of innocence with which the law made the defendant was not a mere form, but was an essential and substantial part of the law, binding upon the jury, and it was the duty of the jury to give the defendants the full benefits of the presumption, and acquit them unless the jury felt compelled by the evidence to find them guilty, unless the material allegations of the indictment are proved beyond a reasonable doubt; the verdict should be an acquittal.

If defendants or any of them were guilty of the murder of officer Deagan, the burden of proof was on the prosecution, and if the evidence failed to satisfy the jury of the guilt of any of the defendants it was the duty of the jury to acquit such of the defendants as to whom there was such failure of proof. The jury should not adopt unreasonable theories or suspicions, but must take a reasonable view of the evidence, and unless that forced conviction of guilt the defendants should be acquitted. A reasonable doubt was such a doubt as impelled the jury to say they did not feel an abiding faith amounting to a moral certainty that the defendants were guilty of the charge laid in the indictment. If such a doubt existed acquittal must follow. Unless the evidence showed that the person who threw the bomb was acting under the advice or procurement of defendants or some of them, all the defendants were to be acquitted.

It was not enough to warrant the conviction of Lingz that he might have manufactured the fatal bomb; he must have aided, abetted or advised the explosion of the bomb. Although the jury should believe the defendants advised generally the commission, in certain contingencies, of acts amounting to crime, yet if the act was committed by some third party of his own hand, malice or ill-will, and not materially influenced by the advice of defendants, or if he was instructed only by the advice of other parties not yet charged with crime, the defendants were not responsible.

If the jury believe that on the night of May 31 a meeting was held at Greif's hall at which some of the defendants were present and it was determined in the event of a collision between police and strikers, certain organizations should meet at certain places, and committees should be appointed to attend the places where attacks by the police might be expected and report attacks to the armed sections that such action might be resisted and the police ousted and other public works destroyed, and if the jury further found that on the night of May 31, unknown persons threw a bomb which killed Deagan, and the jury were not satisfied that the act causing the death of Deagan was in furtherance of the common design above stated, but unauthorized act of any individual on his own responsibility, none of the defendants should be held responsible for the murder on account of the meeting at Greif's hall.

Having completed the lengthy instruction handed on behalf of defendants, the court instructed the jury on its own behalf as follows: If advice and encouragement to murder was given and murder done in pursuance of such advice and encouragement those who gave such advice and encouragement are guilty of murder. Unless the evidence, either direct or circumstantial, or both, proves the guilt of one or more of the defendants on this principle so fully that there is no reasonable doubt, your duty to them requires you to acquit them. If it does so prove, then your duty to the state requires you to convict them so guilty."

The case of each defendant should be considered with the same care and scrutiny as if he alone were on trial.

If a conspiracy, having violence and murder as its object, were fully proved, then the acts and declarations of the conspiracy are the acts and declarations of each.

But the declaration of any conspirator before or after the 4th of May which are merely narrative to what had been or would be done, and not made to aid in the act are not sufficient to convict. The object of the conspiracy are only evidence against the ones who made them.

The jury then retired at 3:30 o'clock, Judge Gurney, after consulting with attorneys for both sides, ordered that the jury be brought back to the court room to receive some instructions on the law regarding the crime of manslaughter.

The jury was instructed that it could return a verdict of all or one of the prisoners without conflicting with the terms of the indictment. The term manslaughter was defined and the jury having been instructed regarding the penalties that the law prescribed for manslaughter.

At 6 p. m. the court adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow without a verdict having been found.

When the jury retired the prisoners were taken to one of the hall's rooms adjoining the court room, there to await the verdict. Messrs. Parsons, Mr. Neebe and Mrs. Schwab conversed together in low tones at the end of the attorneys' tables and were now and then brightened up by a cheerful word from Mr. Black, who is said to have faith in an acquittal.

The most guarded sight of all was the mother of Spies. Her imperfect knowledge of English made it impossible for her to follow the evidence closely, but her intense anxiety was for her favorite son whose offense was maintained by the prosecution to be murder.

It was with extreme disappointment that a larger part of the audience learned that the court had adjourned. At 8 o'clock hundreds of persons stood on the sidewalk within sight of the light within and scanned the windows of the jury room. Fifty policemen guarded every approach to the building and their number was constantly being augmented. The excitement about that vicinity is very great. The authorities are taking every precaution to prevent anything in the nature of a disturbance.

The jury will spend the night in the building. The doors of their room are being guarded.

At 10 o'clock it is learned that the jury has returned to the hotel. This is believed to indicate that a verdict has been found, as otherwise the jury had been instructed by the court not to leave the room.

From a hall of the hotel where the jury was waiting to return to their hotel at 8 p. m. it is conjectured from this, with the possible exception of Neebe, the prisoners will fare alike. The jury could not have taken the required time to discuss their cases separately to the extent of affixing different penalties.

War Prisoners' Resolutions.

Resolved, That the association accepts as a measure of substantial though tardy justice to their colleagues the bill reported from the invalid pension committee of the house of representatives by Mr. Morrill, of Kansas.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Major John McElroy, of Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Dr. John Walton, of Buffalo; second vice-president, William B. James, of Boston; chairman, Charles Dickson, of Connecticut; treasurer, James A. Penfield, of Boston; historian, Frank E. Moran, of Philadelphia. Executive committee: F. A. Cleveland and Dr. E. C. Simmons, of Chicago; J. F. Shull, of Indianapolis; O. D. Noble, of Chicago.

Adjourned sine die.

A Ghastly Find.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 19.—A gang of workmen engaged in cleaning out a privy vault in an alley in the central part of the city today, were surprised, when they found the skeleton of two human beings. One of the ghastly skeletons was that of a very large man while the other was smaller. It created great excitement and hundreds of people gathered about the place to get a glimpse. Every conceivable idea as to who they were was a mystery. They have been dead many years, many years. Twenty-five years ago a man named McCarty disappeared and it is believed he was murdered in a saloon near by and his remains thrown in this vault.

Liabilities vs. Assets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The firm of Judson & Co., consisting of Walter H. Judson and Joseph W. Golden, doing an extensive carpet business, confessed judgment on notes aggregating \$92,000 and other liabilities of \$25,000. Assets \$75,000.

On the Turf.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug.—Today's winners were: Consigners, Barnum, Lady Wayward, Estella and Onondia Chief.

MONMOUTH PARK—Race winners: Fredrick, Monrovia, Kingston, Rupert, Peckskill and Paloma.

UTICA—Winners today: Broome, Minidum, Electric and Henry Wilkes.

It was not enough to warrant the conviction of Lingz that he might have manufactured the fatal bomb; he must have aided, abetted or advised the explosion of the bomb. Although the jury should believe the defendants advised generally the commission, in certain contingencies, of acts amounting to crime, yet if the act was committed by some third party of his own hand, malice or ill-will, and not materially influenced by the advice of defendants, or if he was instructed only by the advice of other parties not yet charged with crime, the defendants were not responsible.